British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

(No. 1291.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1851. [*Established in 1826.*]

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND.—As the public revenue affords the best test of national prosperity,the following notices will be read with pleasure by those who have faith in the future, and reject the gloomy theory of necessary decadence. They evince an innate buoyancy of resources that belies the creaking predictions of discontented partizans and envious rivals.

"With one very trifling exception, the Quarterly Return exhibits an increase in all the chief sources of revenue. In the three first and largest heads this increase is in spite of considerable remissions of duty. Notwithstanding the further diminution last July in the duties on sugar, the produce of the Customs for the quarter ending last Saturday is 115,682£more than for the corresponding quarter last year; notwithstanding the sacrifice of the duty on bricks, the produce of the Excise is 121,063£. more; and notwithstanding the extensive modification of the Stamp Duties, they have increased to the amount of 9,883£. In the quarter's Property-tax there is an increase of 20,342£, and in the Post-office of 41,000£. On the other hand, the Assessed Taxes for the quarter are put down 9,447£. less than last year, and there is a decrease of 20,000£. on the head of Miscellaneous items. On comparing these various heads of increase and decrease it appears that the total ordinary revenue of the quarter has increased 225,000£. This must be considered, this must be pronounced a very gratifying, not to say surprising, result.

Against the evidence of such a return it requires something like a monomania for making the worst of things to deny the general prosperity of the country, or the success of our financial system. The remission of the Board of Trade are continually met with the assertion, that they prove nothing in favour of the home market; that an increase of exports merely proves that our manufacturers can no longer find a market at home, and that foreign corn and provisions supplant native industry; but by far the greater part of the Customs, and the whole of the Excise, are on articles consisting in the home market, the former not interfering with British industry, the latter encouraging and proving it. With so decided an increase of the revenue under such unfavorable circumstances, it is evident that there must be an immense increase in the consumption of all the necessaries, the comforts, and the luxuries of life. Yet this increase cannot be referred to any artificial or temporary stimulus. Our railways are fast drawing to completion, and the public appear slow to re embark in that disastrous sea of speculation. There are comparatively few great works in progress at this moment, and the fact of some hundred thousand "navvies" being discharged, which excited grave apprehensions while in progress, has passed unheeded. Even Great Exhibition, though it makes a considerable show in Hyde Park, has only employed a few glass b owers, innfounders, car enters and glaziers, and has but yielded a little profit to some ambitious exhibitors; but all this is quite inadequate to account for such a general prosperity as that indicated in the present returns. The spirit of enterprise is now awakening in a greater variety of channels, and more in the common course of trade. This is a much safer prosperity than that which arises from the exaggeration of some one or two parts of the social economy. Five years ago the nation ran mad on the idea that it could give ten times its usual labour and capital to the development of the means of locomotion without suffering inconvenience by so great a derangement of its industrial and pecuniary system. Hence the fleeting, partial, and hollow prosperity of 1845-1846. Till the nation has got rid of a blunder of this sort, we must beg to consider a flourishing revenue the proof of a general and substantial prosperity.

"The Income tax, as it at present stands, is the most objectionable and obnoxious source of revenue, and the clamour against it becomes rather ominous. In its number of the 7th April, the "Times" denis out some hard hits that we may suppose find a ready response in the mass of rate-payers.

"Circumstances are now altered since Sir Charles Wood's statement of Friday night without being convinced that, as far as he and his colleagues are concerned, an abrogation of the tax is indefinitely postponed to the indefinit ve future.Let us then take care that a partial acquiescence for tranquillity's sake be not drawn into a precedent for perpetual injustice. The professional, the commercial,the trading classes were willing to submit to pay more than their fair portion for the establishment of a national good,but these extra payments must cease some time or other. All classes participate in the cheapness of price consequent upon free trade; why should the physician, the clergy, the lawyers, the merchants be made to contribute an undue share of the compensatory tax? The thing will not, and cannot be borne. Every year will increase our reliance upon the Income tax; every year will aggravate the irritation of the taxpayers, and their unwillingness to meet the levies. Paddington and to solve a difficulty are two very and his friends will look to the future, and be warned in time. Happy, indeed, would it be for the Conservative of his rations, and horses were kept for mounting one-fourth of the corps. A large detachment of this force deserted after the very first brush under Colonel Mackinnon, although they had behaved extremely well in the engagement itself. Later intelligence speaks of the corps generally as "clean gone," and the report is at any rate probable. The disposition, however, of the Hottentot population is far more important, as they compose not only three-fourths of the levies despatched to the Governor, but our own local corps, the Cape Mounted Rifles, are largely of that complexion on this point has been yet communicated or perhaps accertained, but we regret to observe that defection has actually occurred in the Cape Corps, a sergeant's party of which went over to the enemy at Line Drift on the 28th of December—the post, as we have already intimated, being lost in consequence. To encounter all these contingencies Sir Harry possessed but very inadequate means, nor did he calculate that "every available soldier from Cape Town" would increase by more than "two or three hundred" that force which was therefore considered to connect his position with that of Colonel Somerset and his colleagues. In this predicament he had written for succour to the Natal settlement, which, by the bye, is away, too beyond Caffreland, expecting that the Lieutenant-Governor of that province could despatch 2,000 or 3,000 natives to take the insurgents in the rear, but this measure is reported by the Colonial Secretary, on the 11th of January, as indicating "the urgency—the extreme urgency of the Governor's position."

On the other hand, it is to be observed that the Caffres have hitherto failed in their most likely attempts. They have missed their spring. Though they engaged Colonel Mackinnon's patrol with every advantage of preparation and surprise, and though they succeeded in checking its advance and inflicting some loss, they suffered considerably themselves, and were evidently not disposed to accept the result as the victory which they probably had promised them. More than this—in their attacks upon the forts they have been repulsed outright and with considerable slaughter. Their chief Hermanus was killed before Fort Beaufort, nor has there up to this date occurred any instance of a successful attack on their part, excepting at Lone Drift. Inasmuch, therefore, as the relative strength of the opposing forces is more likely to vary in our favour than theirs, we may presume that Sir Harry Smith may soon do more than hold his own. On assuming the offensive, he will "expel the Gaikas from the Amatolaes," that is to say, he will dislodge the most powerful tribe of the Caffres from the strongest position of British Caffraria—a mountain district where Mr. Almost says "every man is a soldier," and where, if they get bread, "they will assuredly get very little meat."—*Times*.

besides sergeants and corporals taken from the natives. The pay of a private was 6d. a day exclusive of his rations, and horses were kept

BRAZILIAN SLAVE TRADE.

"Although we entertain a strong opinion, that the cost of our African squadron, and the vexatious and destruction of the atrocious traffic in slaves, as well as the immediate benefits which have been conferred abroad for the same end, have been enormously out of proportion, on the whole, with the real service they have, until lately, rendered the cause in country enlisting all sympathies, yet we are sure the country would not witness, without regret, the abandonment of a policy, cost of efforts, which now by a more energ-tic and economical adaptation of means to the end, assisted by a combination of other favoring circumstances to which we shall hereafter allude, held forth the prospect of a nearer and happy consummation to the kind document. The great mistake into which the Government, fell and the undoubted origin of all the evils, with the profligal expenditure which followed, arose from lending too ready an ear to the projects hatched out of doors of Government, of men influenced on by a zeal, too unmeasured and unscalculating, in behalf of a long-cherished object; others not exempt from the imputation of personal motives not altogether disinterested; more, without either the calmness of judgment or the advantage of experience, and all without the check of official responsibility. Hence the African blockading system, which we cannot be considered, and afterwards too hastily adopted by Lord Palmerston, resulted in a failure so disastrous, and in a waste of money and lives, as to dismay the most placable as even still to be a source of harrowing remembrance, in comparison with the money charge of the expedition, prodigious as it was, weighs not as a grain in the balance.

But we have fallen upon better times, and upon a scheme of action which is unexceptionable in principle, and less repugnant to the feelings of humanity. We no longer pretend to bolsterup the cause of a continent, to enforce impossible laws with stationary squadrons, and wage a warfare of murderous character, which, in reality, serves more savage still than they, on shores where desolation reigns, and vaies the unscrutinized European with pestilence and death. We keep watch and ward, nevertheless, with flying steamers and fast sailing craft for slaves and slavers, about in Africa waters, with an occasional descent upon a barrac-oon, where an unhappy cargo of human beings from the interior may chance to have arrived and be stowed, ready for safe intelligence of the fact. But the chief scene of action has been changed; the heat-quarters of slavery have been translated to Brazil where the Government confronts the monster head of slavery—

bearding the lion in his lair"—and that once wounded to the death, the destruction of the brutal hands in Africa must surely follow.

Brazil bound herself by solemn treaty with the country for the suppression of the slave trade within that empire. The importation of slaves was to have terminated absolutely twenty-one years ago. How both the letter and the spirit of that convention, for which England made a liberal compensation, was scandalously, openly violated, and evaded by the Brazilian Government, is of historical notoriety. The late Sir Fowell Buxton, in 1839 upon the best possible data, established that the annual importation of slaves from Africa, since 1830, could not be less than 76,000 annually. As we happen to have had personally, as a soldier see of sequaintance with some of the authorities from whom he information was derived, we can, to a certain extent, vouch for the correctness of his estimate. In consequence of this flagrant disregard of all inter national obligations, but one which proves years of unavailing remonstrance, which finally and naturally wounted the tone of bitterness and menace, on the part of this Government, so be-fooled and ridied by a state called into existence by itself, a supplementary convention was concluded some few years since, by which more stringent provisions still were re-enacted, and by which, for the suppression of the nefarious traffic, and larger powers granted to this country for enforcing their fulfilment. Still the slave trade went on, and in spite of the infraction of the Brazilian authorities, most of whom indeed were either directly concerned in it, or notoriously bribed by the slavers for connivance. In two remonstrances or measure from the resolve, tempered by mildness, of Lord Aberdeen, the summary of which, and most important component of Lord Palmerston. At length, an moral force could make no impression upon a legislature of planters, the luxury of whose children, an exhibition of physical force was tardily re-tied to. Slave ships were followed into Brazilian waters, and captured and destroyed off or in Brazilian ports. But these partial warnings served only to add fuel to flame in the governing body, and deepen its defiance in the slavers. The latter, abounding in the litigators now in full swing, infamous cailing, purchased steamers, or procured them to be built, probably in the United States, the more successfully to carry on their trade, and so baffle steam with steam. Brazilian ministers talked loudly about restrictions and prohibitions on British trade. British potences was at length ostensible on the twenty years of the pettering and palaver of a puny empire. The orders went out, and then, says Mr. Cardwell, the M.P. for Liverpool—

"A degree of vigour and activity was imparted to the operations of the British squadron on the Coast of Brazil such as had not occurred before. What took place? As soon as Her Majesty, acting not without an understanding with the Brazilian government, took possession of Brazilian vessels engaged in the slave trade on the coast of Brazil. Three ships of a Brazilian fort were brought to bear on the British vessel. The action was immediately, and the guns silenced. What next occurred? The Brazilian Minister for Foreign Affairs, being questioned in the Chamber of Deputies, met these words in reply—I need from memory, but there were hon. members present who could correct him if necessary:—With respect to the insult offered to this country, we will endeavour to give the best account. But let me tell you that if you believe you can succeed in maintaining the slave trade, when a country like Great Britain has solemnly recorded her determination to prevent it, you are greatly mistaken."

And Lord John Russell, who for once seemed himself again, and who made the best speech of this session, further sequents us that—

"The Government of Brazil, seeing the Government and Parliament of this country determined to persevere in their policy, had taken measures to suppress the slave trade. All the slavers had been sold in Brazil, and the traffic was at a great loss. Many slave dealers had been ruined. The captures had risen from more average to 50. By one fleet the British Consulate at Rio Janeiro, it appeared that during the latter half of 1850 the number of slaves landed was 15,000, the number during the first six months of 1847, 1848, and 1849 having on the average exceeded 54,000. The early years of the latter year little more than one fifth were landed of the average number landed during the preceding three years."

This is a consummation already, which might well have been despaired of.

We know well that Brazil is not without her enlightened patriots and statesmen, who have long deplored the existence of a traffic so deeply inimicable to the national character, and the perverse policy of the State raised, which they were powerless to correct. But their influence is some 2nd-sensation. They can comprehend that Brazil is now stepping on a volcano, that the importation of slaves, up over half the whole population; and two thirds of the remainder of various mixed or coloured races, stick as mestizos, mulattos, and native Indians, scarcely less free, leaving one such of the whole, or one million, as the descendants, though rarely pure blood, of the Portuguese. Such a state of society must necessarily be the obstacle and anxiety of any enlightened government. But the danger is already in a crisis of peril, too tremulously oscillating in the balance of fate, to be further tightly encouraged or overweighted by stirring up Africa, and pouring millions on millions more enslaved negro millions to her shores.

There can be no doubt that the increasing state of the relations with Buenos Ayres, have not been without their weight, in bringing the Brazilian Government to a sense of what is due to the national faith and national interests. These relations would have assumed the character of open warfare long since, but for the fact, that the interests of this Country, and that interference is not less wanted after the overthrow of Rosas, than whilst the cause of Brazil and slavery with more zeal than discretion, talks about Brazil having an army of 20000 men in the Banda oriental, and 10000 in Rio. Where do they come from? Do they sow dragon's teeth in Brazil, to spring up armed men? Is every pollice of soldiers, why are Brazilian agents canvassing every court in Germany, and even in Prussia, for lessons of military tactics, and why are they—why are to be refused? There is too lively a remembrance of the fate of former German enlistments and colonists in Brazil, to allow of such an experiment being repeated.

We tell our liberal contemporary, for we may pre-

☞ Printed at No. 75, Calle La Merced, and published every Saturday at 2 o'clock p.m. at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59 Calle Mayo, where Subscriptions are received and where advertisements and communications may be left. Original articles to be accompanied by the real name and address of the author.

Price 30$ per Quarter delivered in Town by the Carriers; and 35$ per Quarter when remitted to any Foreign Port by the Office it being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity. Single Number 3$.

☞ Advertisements received till Friday at noon, and inserted with the greatest ease and attention at the following rates:

Not exceeding six lines, one insertion, 70$; three insertions, 50$; and each subsequent insertion, 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines will be charged in proportion.

Notices from the various National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—*gratis*.

globe, that for Brazil peace is, above all, a necessity; that ambitious aspirations for external aggrandisement with a territory so vast already in possession, that, its actual rate of progress, it cannot be half populated in a thousand years, its either folly or insanity, or both together; and that if that government madly rush into war with Rosas, it is not in Rio Grande do Sur, nor in San Paulo, that the Gauchos of La Plata are likely to stay their course. Ten thousand of those hardy and long-trained warriors, if cigars and tassajo are only to be found *en route*, and there is no scout of either, will readily more than reverse the Xenophen exploit by traversing Brazil from the Rio Grande of the south, to the great river Amazon of the north, and desire no more arduous employment.

"Morning Advertiser."

The "Courrier de la Gironde" of the 15th March, says :—

Our representative, the Marquis de la Grange, has deposited in the bureau of the Legislative Assembly a petition from the merchants of Bordeaux praying for the ratification of the treaty concluded with Rosas by Admiral Lepredour. Other petitions of a similar nature have been presented by the inhabitants of the Lower Pyrenees, by the merchants and ship owners of Bayonne, Montpellier, Cette, Lyons, and Marseilles. We trust that those repeated manifestations will decide the Assembly to terminate once for all, and in the shortest possible time, that foolish and deplorable affair of La Plata, in which France has allowed herself so unskilfully to be compromised and from which she has thus far reaped neither honor nor profit.

INTERFERENCE OF THE CLERGY IN POLITICAL AFFAIRS.—A cause of dissension has arisen amongst the French clergy. Some time since the Archbishop of Paris published a pastoral letter recommending his clergy to abstain from all interference in political matters. The Bishop of Chartres, who is in his eighteith year, has, in turn, issued a pastoral to the clergy of his diocese, in which he asserts that when destructive principles are disseminated it becomes the duty of the clergy not to stand apart, but to come forward and resist them. The Bishop of Chartres, moreover, declares he can see no good reason against the ecclesiastics taking part in the affairs of the State, and reminds his clergy that all times some of the most eminent statesmen have been members of the Church. The present pastoral has produced much sensation in the Paris papers, and nearly all of them commend the counsels-liable it contains. The general opinion, however, is that the Bishop has committed two errors: first, by replying, as he has done, to the charge of the Metropolitan, and secondly, to the tone and tendency of this reply.

M. Lamartine has presented a petition from William Teell Pesaine, formerly minister of the Republic in the United States, praying the French Government to grant a block of garnite, taken from the quarries of Cherbourg, for the erection of a monument to General Washington.

M. Etienne has deposited in one of the bureaux of the French Legislative Assembly a petition from Dr. Moffat, an Edinburg physician, requesting permission to practice amongst his countrymen.

Letters from Rome, of the 10th March, announce that a dispute having arisen between some of the French troops at Rowe and the Pope's soldiers, they came to blows, and several persons were severely injured on both sides, but none killed.

The 'Bulstin de Paris' states that no immediate change will take place in the French Ministry, because the President of the Republic wishes the present Minister of the Finances to take charge of the budget, while passing through the Assembly.

The Paris 'Evenement' publishes a return to show that the National Guard of Paris, which consisted in 1848 of 250,000 men has been reduced by the French Government to 56,500 men. Also, 193,000 men have been disarmed as suspects. This is exclusive of the artillery of the National Guard, which has been disbanded.

Messrs. Thomas Tucker & Co., Liverpool, have offered to accept the American challenge, to construct a sailing ship of any size, to compete with one of Yankee build, and the owners of the winning ship to gain the losing one.

The electric telegraph between Uerviere and Ostend was opened to the public on the 1st inst., and it is probable that the wires between Uerviers and Calais also will be complete within three months.

The electric telegraph between Paris and Brussels was opened on Monday, May 1st.

The French Government is occupied with a plan for connecting Marseilles with Paris by telegraph, a grand desideratum for British communication with India.

9,512 emigrants arrived in New York in February, and 16,000 in January. The ship Shannon, which arrived last month from Liverpool, had forty deaths on the voyage, from ship fever. Several ships have has from ten to twenty emigrants die.

Sir Charles James Napier, after an absence of two years from England as Commander in Chief of the army in India, arrived in town on Tuesday 18th March.

The 'Freeman's Journal' states the collections last Sunday, in the Roman Catholic churches of Dublin and the suburbs, towards the contemplated University, amounted to nearly 1,300l.

—Advices from Egypt state that Abbas Pacha is in a complete state of mental alienation.

—An official statement from Lisbon declares that there were 1,617 pipes of wine shipped from Terio last January, and that the stock of wine of the first quality was 67,652 pipes on the 1st of February. The last vintage is pronounced by competent judges to be of very inferior quality.

The Vulcan steamer sailed 14th March, from Queenstown with the 74th Highlanders, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Fordyce, for the Cape of Good Hope.

The Shipowners' Association of Liverpool are making efforts to procure the total abolition of fees on shipping taken by British consuls abroad, and instead to remunerate them by fixed salaries.

Examiner.

BUENOS AYRES.

The solemnities and festivities of the ever-memorable 25th of May, our great National Anniversary, and the birth-day of South American Liberty and Independence, ushered in the present week. Forty one years have made sad havoc among the prominent actors of 1810 ; who snapped the galling chain of European thraldom, and nobly asserted the rights

Passing events gave a depth and intensity to the national sentiment on this occasion ; and it may be said that the population of Buenos Ayres in mass renewed their oaths of allegiance to the glorious cause of the country :—"Resolved with her to live, with her to die" The ambition of the Foreigner and the foul treachery of a few bastard Argentines, may well quake in the presence of such a demonstration !

Detatchments from the different corps, amounting in all to about 7,500 men, under the Command of General Pacedo, lined the public square ; and extorted universal admiration, from their soldierly bearing and effective appointments!

All the subordinate arrangements were in the chastest style ; and the general order and dignified propriety, such as we are familier with in Buenos Ayres.

"Yes ! in that generous cause, for ever strong,
The patriot's virtue and the poet's song,
Still, as the tide of ages rolls away,
Shall charm the world, unconscious of decay !
Yes ! there are hearts, prophetic Hope may trust,
Who slumber yet in uncreated dust,
Ordained to fire the adoring sons of earth,
With every charm of wisdom and of worth ;
Ordained to light with intellectual day,
The many wheels of Nature as they 'slay ;
Or, warm with Freedom's energy, to grow
And rival all but Shakespeare's name below."
CAMPBELL

We understand that Colonel Coe, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the National Squadron.

Up to the latest hour nothing has transpired to indicate the probable march of Brazilian policy in this quarter. Their numerous fleet remains inactive on the placid bosom of the Plate; apparently at a loss where or how to begin : and the following passage from the "Diario de la Tarde, of Monday last implies a retrograde movement on the part of their land forces.

"We have seen, says the periodical in question, a letter we consider worthy of credit, coming from high respectability, who announces to his correspondent that the Brazilian forces that were concentrated upon the frontier, have commenced their march in direction towards the interior." This shows once more that hopeful exclamation in the council-table is quite different from energetic measures on the field of action. As yet they have done nothing more than provide the Imperial General and Generalissimo of Entre Rios.

Meanwhile the following Decree shows that President Oribe is resolved and prepared "to take time by the fore-lock :—

"Head Quarters, May 29, 1851.

The cause having not only ceased that rendered the permanence of Chiefs, Officers and troops of this State, in the Army of the Province of Entre Rios, of the Argentine Confederation, useful and honourable, but being even an imperative duty of the Government to retire them from the said Army, in view of the infamous treason of the ruthless Unitarian José Justo Urquiza, its actual General and Governor, the Executive Authority has accorded and decrees :

Art. 1st—That from this date the licence conceded to the Chiefs, Officers and troops of the State to serve in the Province of Entre Rios remains without effect.

2d—Let it be communicated to whom it may concern, printed and published.

ORIBE.
CARLOS G. VILLADEMORO.

"REVOLUTION IN CHILE.

We are not yet in possession of sufficient data, says the "Diario de la Tarde," to furnish the details of a lamentable occurrence that has taken place in the Capital of Chile, of the scenes that accompanied it. But we are aware that the revolution has been bloody, and cost that Republic many valuable lives. General Buines in person led the attack at the head of the troops against the barracks where the mutineers were entrenched, and which was bastered down by the artillery. We are assured that Colonels Urdiola and Arteaga perished ; though we are not informed in what ranks said chiefs were placed."

We confess it is with regret rather than surprise we hear of those untoward and deplorable collisions. The late affair at Arenagua and Rancagua were very imperfectly crushed ; and in commenting upon them at the time, we distinctly intimated our fears, that the evils were more deeply seated than Chilian Statesman seemed to be aware. For years past the most antisocial and anti-social doctrines have been lavishly promulgated by the Chilian press ; and though avowedly directed in many cases against neighbouring States, their blighting influence has tainted the Chilian atmosphere.

As public attention is still engrossed with the rebel Urquiza, and his quixotic enterprise, we feel bound to follow up the series of articles that have appeared in the pages of our esteemed colleague the "Diario de la Tarde." The second is of the following tenor :—

"URQUIZA IS MAD.

Before entering more at large and systematically on the consideration of the perfidious treason of Urquiza, and the antecedents of that notorious personage, it is requisite to make observations as to the propriety of the epithets whereby public opinion designates and knows him.

Urquiza is mad ! ! This is the universal exclamation of the inhabitants of this country, on seeing the indisputable evidences of his treason : and it is the only way of classifying an act essentially insane. What does Urquiza mean ? What is the pretext he invokes to cloak his iniquitous proceeding ? What sentiments conduct him to the inevitable abyss ? What immediate influences support his absurd pretension ?

The Argentine Confederation, bloody theatre of inturnecine strife, unbridled licence, scandalous, was divided, the grovelling sentiments of locality were the consequence of anarchy, and the ruthless Unitarian party drew its support

presentions of certain localities against others were on the increase, but their animosity against Buenos Ayres was almost unanimous. The Republic was about to sink ; it was bordering on chaos, and only a providential favour could have saved it. The appearance of an extraordinary man, endowed with the qualities requisite for an extreme crisis, energetic and prudent, and above all exempt from narrow passions, at the moment when the world at acceptation of the term ; his appearance, we say, like a ray of light in the darkness, fixed the attention of the communities, animated the hopes of the good, and discovered a future haven of safety.

The unitarian party sunk under the powerful arm of General Rosas ; afterwards to take new entronchmenas, but its reactionary efforts could not debilitate the energetic action of General Rosas; and whilst they sought the alliance of France, whilst they seduced the covetousness of the servile Rivera, General Rosas instilled the scattered remnats of the Country, breathed upon a skeleton, and gave life to the Confederation. This was a colossal enterprise !

All the hands of the administration were relaxed, morality sacrificed, the social element dissipated; the domestic hearth violated, property and person insecure, and the seat of the Government without prestige. In a propitious hour General Rosas was raised to that seat by the public vote, and since then that supreme seat has assumed the moral dignity and respect, from whence some exalted administrative trait was daily to issue.

In fact under his influence, the respective opinions were reconciled, animosities laid aside, and the Argentine family, embraced in the saving anchor, gathered upon the enjoyment of an existence, ennobled by the most exalted and glorious acts.

A federal compact, celebrated on the 4th January, ratified the sovereign negotiations of each Province, and confided to General Rosas the direction of the foreign relations, as the Provinces also invested him with the direction of the general affairs of their federal union, of its armies, and the right of declaring war and celebrating peace.

Under the federal regime, the Confederation reckoned with a prosperous existence, and the development of its riches, and prosperity was rapidly realised, when the ruthless Unitarians, protected by the flag of France, appeared anew on the Argentine soil. Reason, justice, and knowledge triumphed, and reduced France to sign a glorious convention. The armies of the Confederation extinguished her allies.

But the period of peace was very transitory, and the question of the independence of the Banda Oriental, which the Confederation was obliged to maintain, caused the attempts of conquest to break out, which the perfidious Cabinet of Brazil went to excite, and the Confederation prepared to face the new conflicts. Arms and reason have made themselves heard ; the cannon was tenacious in dealing out death ; intelligence was prolific in logic and justice ; the rights of the Argentines were vindicated, and the Argentines and their illustrious Chief covered with glory.

Since England signed the Convention of peace ; an act so great and solemn that re-established the relations of two great powers, commercial affluence and industrial development, and all the progressive elements that they have in their power, spring up under the shadow of the tree of peace, which the two nations planted ; and by the material demonstrations of convenience, by the decided opinion of all sane men, by the necessities of their commerce, and the authority of justice, the spirit of France, and the terms of her actual relations with the Confederation, give good reason to expect the near termination of the existing differences.

This is a very imperfect sketch of the events that have succeeded in the Argentine Confederation, and which General Rosas has overruled one by one, and to him we are now indebted for the absence of the multiplied evils that might have accompanied the history of our revolution, and the gravity of the external questions.

Not only the Argentines but foreigners have hastened to bless his presence at the head of affairs, but have declared, the one urged by necessity, the other by regard, both by justice, that the separation of General Rosas would be a real calamity, for the Argentine Communities and for European interests. This therefore is tantamount to a universal manifestation of gratitude and of hopes for the future.

And is it amidst these occurrences, it is at the moment when the Confederation is probably about to terminate her questions with France, at the moment when the horizon of the Plate extends, that Urquiza thinks proper to prefer charges through his press, to speak of ridiculous organisations, to rebel against the Supreme Chief of the Confederation, to proclaim anarchy, to place himself in the path of the communities !

Is it at the moment when the country has hardly escaped from its conflicts, that he proposes to create it new ones ! Is it by so turning against his country, by allying himself with the Brazilian Cabinet, enlisting under a bostile banner, engrossing the ranks of the foreigner, that peace, organisation, constitutions, all those administrative perfections, which are the offspring of tranquillity, of meditation, of the habits and education of the people, are asked from the Chief of a State ?—

Only a sot or a madman could invoke such pretexts for betraying the cause of his country ; only a bedlamite could hope that his cowardly treason would find an echo in the heart that contains Argentine blood, only an idiot could expect to conceal his crime by a foreign element, and only a brain bewitched by alcohol does not feel the ground which he profanes and under his feet.

to bayonets hired by the Brazilian Cabinet ? What is his programme ? A medley of absurdities, of anarchical writings, of sarcastic scurrilities written by his counsellors Terrada and Segui ! What are his claims ? His desertion from the ranks of the army, his cowardly treason against the national cause, his concert with the ruthless unitarians of Montevideo, and a pile of human bones, that, like mournful pyramids, are heaped up in the camps of Entre-Rios, revealing his sanguinary and ferocious character.

What are his administrative talents ? To monopolise for himself all the industrial branches of the Province of Entre Rios, to take the lucrative part, and compel others by the ominecal phrase of protection to labour for him. To descend to the most humble branches, to gather amidst the wreck of misery, a profit bathed by tears. To dispose of the rents of the Province, in aid of his lucrative ramifications, under the pretext of assisting commerce, and to reproduce the most laughable decrees, the most stupid speeches in his own praise, and in commendation of his own exploits. To connect periodicals and compel the residents by public resolutions to support his panegyrics. To make the human race mute against all his convenience and will, to sacrifice humanity in his own behalf, and dream of plans of insane ambition. This is the programme of the traitor who speaks of *regeneration !*

MISCELLANEOUS.

HIRING A SERVANT.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

[Continued from No. 1,286]

"I see and feel the force of what you say," Mrs. Parry replied, in a subdued tone "and will, atleast, try to put into practice the hints you have given me."

On the next morning after breakfast, Margaret came, and Sally went away leaving the kitchen in her charge. For a little while after Sally had left, Mrs. Parry permitted herself to feel elevated by her new position as lady of sand she soon roused herself, and went out into the kitchen to instruct Margaret in her duties. It first ocurred to her, after she had gone in where the girl was, that she ought to do something, to make her feel easy and at home. The wish to do this was soon followed by an idea of how it might be done. So she said—

"Come, Margaret, bring your box up stairs, and I will show you your room."

So Margaret lifted her box, which she had set down in one corner of the kitchen, and followed Mrs. Parry into one of the garret rooms, which was plastered, and had but a few days before received a fresh coat of whitewash.

"This is clean room, Margaret, in which you, with the chambermaid, will sleep. She will keep it in order, of course; your duties will lie in the kitchen. You will find her very kind, and you must try and live on good terms with each other."

"I sha'nt be my fault, ma'am if we don't," Margaret said, warmly, for she felt Mrs. Parry's kind manner, and was instantly drawn towards her.

"You say that you understand now to cook almost anything," Mrs. Parry remarked, after they had returned to the kitchen.

Margaret here made a moment, while the colour rose to her face. At length she said, with a good deal of feeling in her tone of voice—

"I wouldn't deceive you for the world, ma'am, now you seem so kind to me. I am not a very good cook, I never had much chance ; but then, ma'am, I am anxious to learn."

"But, didn't you tell me, Margaret, that you could cook anything?" Mrs. Parry asked in an altered tone.

"O yes indeed ; ma'am, and so I did. But then what could I do? If I had said I wasn't a good cook, you wouldn't have taken me; and so I'd a had no chance to learn. But indeed, ma'am, I'll try to do right, and if trying 'll do any good, I am sure I will please you."

Mrs. Parry hesitated. She hardly knew what to say or do in the case. There was something in Margaret's present frankness and apparent sincerity that she liked; but this was counterbalanced by a direct, premeditated falsehood. and an intention to deceive. After pausing for a few moments, she said—

"Well, Margaret, I cannot say that I like your attempt to deceive me, but now you are here, I will, at least, give you a trial."

"Indeed, ma'am, I was necessity entirely that made me do it, but I knew that if I tried I could learn, and I thought, surely the m stress will have patience with me when I am willing?"

This mollified Mrs. Parry considerably, and feeling, from having at first almost compelled herself to take an interest in the poor Irish girl, some touches of real concern for her, she said—

"If you are really willing to learn and anxious to please, Margaret, I have no objection to taking some pains to instruct you. But then I shall want you to pay attention to what I tell you, so that you can do it when I am gone. I am not going to be always over you with a plain direction, you will not discourage me by forgetting it, when you come to do the thing over again."

Margaret promised faithfully to do the best she could, and then set about her work. Heretofore, on hiring a new cook, Mrs. Parry had installed her in the kitchen, and then left her to go about things in her own way, under all the disadvantages of being in a strange place, unacquainted with the economical arrangements of the family. Of course, no one ever suited her at first, and it was usually some time before the kitchen was brought into order. In the present instance, however, she felt that there was a positive necessity for her to be

work there. She found Margaret really ignorant of the very first principles of her assumed calling. But she was so willing, active, and good tempered, that she could not get out of humour with her, though several times during the morning she was sorely tempted. Dinner was ready at the hour, and well cooked, too, for it had all been timed and performed under Mrs. Parry's own direction; and she well knew how to do it.

"Your dinner is in good time, and in good order," Mr. Parry remarked, after sitting down to the table; "and you don't seem to look worried, though a little warm, as if you had been pretty busy. I hope your new cook has proved herself better than you had anticipated that so would be."

"She has proved to be quite deficient in every thing." Mrs. Parry replied.

"Indeed! I am sorry to hear that. I thought she recommended herself highly."

"So she did. But she confessed to me this morning, that she did so to secure the place, hoping to learn afterwards."

"That is a bad sign. I suppose you do not intend keeping her."

"Well, as to that, she seems so anxious to learn, and withal, so willing and good tempered, that I feel very much disposed to take some trouble with her. I have been in the kitchen most of the morning, and, indeed, cooked the dinner pretty nearly myself. I see much in her to like, though a good deal that tries my patience. I must confess, that so decided an untruth as she told me prejudices me against her. Still, much allowance should be made for a defective education, and the disadvantages under which she found herself placed."

"That is sensible and kind, Cara," her husband replied, evidently pleased at finding his wife so readily making the effort to act from motives less selfish than those which had too uniformly governed her in matters relating to her domestics, "and I have no idea that your labour will be thrown away."

"I feel, somehow or other, that it will not be thrown away," Mrs. Parry said; "and I also feel, that my mind is much more calm and more encouraged than it would have been if I had left her alone in the kitchen, with the determination to send her away if she were not able to do things to my liking."

"You are getting hold of the true philosophy, Cara," said her husband with an encouraging smile. "We never cultivate good feelings towards others, or make an effort towards being kind to them, that we have not a reward in a composed state of mind more than compensating for the self denial or trouble it may have cost us."

"The truth of what you say is not only apparent to me, but I can realize it from having felt it," was Mrs. Parry's reply.

That evening a Mrs. Coster, one of her friends, came in to spend an hour or two. Their conversation, by a natural transition, passed to the subject of servants.

"I am almost out of all heart," Mrs. Coster said with a sigh, as soon as the topic was introduced. "Indeed, I've given up all hope of ever having any peace again while I am in the power of so unprincipled a class as domestics. Is it not too bad, that the happiness of a whole family must be interrupted by the whim of a chambermaid? It makes me feel downright angry whenever I think about it. I see it as clear as can be that we shall have to break up and go to boarding."

"That would be exchanging one evil for a dozen," remarked Mrs. Parry.

"So I used to think," Mrs. Coster replied. "But really, I have been forced to change my mind. Every day the trouble with servants is increased. If you get one that is worth having, she will be off at the end of two or three months; and mine out of ten I wouldn't give house room. They are, in fact, not worth the power it would take to shoot them! But, how are you off in this respect, Mrs. Parry?"

(To be concluded in our next).

MARINE LIST.

PORT of BUENOS AYRES

Sailed, May 24, Wind N. N. E., in the afternoon changed to E. N. E., American barque Henry Skelton, 386 tons, C. B. Long, for Boston, despatched by Adolfo Mancilla & Co., with 715 hides and 300 seroons wool, 1882 salted ox and cow hides, 1600 horns.

American barque O. J. Hayes, 413 tons, Francis Scott, for New York, despatched by O. J. Hayes & Co., with 374 hides, 14 bags and 5 seroons wool, 47 hides and 38 seroons horse hair, 29 bales sheep skins, 26 do. goat do., 1 do. nutria do., 1 do. deer do., 674 dry ox and cow hides, 2485 horns.

Sailed, May 25, Wind N., heavy rain during the night, French brig Diligente, 194 tons, J. A. Arnaud, for Cette, despatched by J. B. Vignal, with 4214 salted ox & cow hides, 20.5 dry do do., 12,400 horns.

No arrival or sailing on May 26, Wind S.W., at 3 p. m. changed to S., heavy rain during the day.

Sailed, May 27, Wind S. W., in the afternoon changed to W., British brigantine Agnes, 130 tons, William Moore, for the Bucco, in ballast, despatched by John Galt Smith & Co.

Brazilian brig Belizario, 253 tons, Manuel da Silva Santos, for Brazil, despatched by Jose Marques Sousa, with 2872 quintals jerked beef, 50 dry ox & cow hides, 100 rol s tobacco.

Arrived, May 28, Wind S. E., in the afternoon changed to E., Spanish brig Descubierta, 170 tons, Jacinto Lamas, from Havana 5th March, to Llavallol & Sons, with 500 boxes sugar, 30 quintals campeachy wood.

Sardinian polacre Pachecito Palice, 266 tons, Juan B. Villa, from Genoa 13th March, to Adolfo Mancilla & Co., with 4 half pipes and 94 casks wine, 45 barrels and 6 boxes oil, 100 boxes salt wine, 58 bales white paper, 20 boxes cheese, 25 bags garbanzos, 30 do. rice, 200 hampers potatoes, 15 jars chesnuts, 10 do. almonds, 9 dozens chairs, 19 barrels sugar, 20 baskets pastry, 50 boxes fruit, 24 packages drugs, 5 bales liquorish, 6 boxes merchandize, a quantity of stockfish, a quantity of oakum.

British schooner Ianthe, 180 tons, James Bailey, from Liverpool 16 March, to P. Lane, Macmillan & Co., with 143 bales, 117 boxes, 10 casks and 24 packages merchandize, 81 crates earthenware, 170 kegs and 83 bags nails, 6 boxes lamps, 1 do. candles, 2 do. thread, 7 bales cottons, 312 flag stones, 37 tons coal, 1 box paint, 1 do. stationery, 6 pairs of bellows, 187 stoves, 1 box books, 1 barrel varnish, 1024 bars iron, 638 bundles do. 526 boxes and 5 casks tin, 29 casks, 4 boxes, 38 packages, 3 baskets and 2 hogsheads hardware.

Brazilian polacre Condor, 188 tons, José da Costa, from Rio Janeiro 8th inst., to order.

Brazilian schooner Bella Lavita, 122 tons, Francisco Arcidia, from Bahia 23d April, to Antonio Alves Pinto.

Sailed, British steam packet Esk, Capt. Valler, for Montevideo and Rio Janeiro, with the mails for both ports.

Sailed, May, 29, Wind N. N. E., American brig Cronstadt, 276 tons, Edward Hatch, for Boston, despatched by Samuel B. Hale & Co., with 437 hides wool, 3 bundles goat skins, 6 bags ostrich feathers, 3045 dry ox and cow hides, 1673 salted do. do., 29,130 horns, 10 boxes preserves.

Sailed, May 30, Wind N., Danish brig Ida and Emma, 161 tons, Eric Bock, for Hamburg, despatched by Freyer Brothers, with 6591 dry ox and cow hides, 1804 salted do. do., 4366 horns.

Brazilian brig Falcao, 189 tons, Joaquin F. Falcao, for Havre, despatched by J. C. Thompson & Co., with 17 bales hide cuttings, 111,500 bones, 30 tons do., 6 tons ox hoofs.

Spanish polacre Morellia, 146 tons, Sebastian Tudar, for Havana, despatched by Adolf van Praet, with 3995 quintals jerked beef, 160 dry ox & cow hides, 40 boxes tallow.

French barque Anais, 247 tons, Prunaut, for Havre, despatched by E. Ochoa & Co., with 5071 dry ox and cow hides, 4844 salted do. do., 94 pipes and 12 half pipes tallow, 30 bales sheep skins, 11 do. horse hair, 1 do. wool, 5 do. feathers, 8000 horns, 25,000 bones.

Brazilian barque Diamant, 230 tons, Payken, for Falmouth, despatched by John Galt Smith & Co., with 13,700 dry ox and cow hides.

During the night, French steamer Flambart, Com. Lamott Piquett, for Montevideo. Passenger Sachet Don Maximo Terrero.

The following is the manifest of the undermentioned vessel—

Amatlea,"—500 barrels flour, 100 do. white wine, 428 pipes brandy, 30 boxes cheese, 30 do. champagne 200 tins coffee, 60 kegs do., 70 boxes soap, 15 barrels red pepper, 8 bags anise seed, 20 bales brown paper, 2 bales woollen shirts, 1 box caps, 30 barrels shrimps, 3 boxes sweetmeats.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA

Arrived at Marseilles, Mar. 11, Bassac, Mar. 16, Felicité, both from Bucco. At Havre, Mar. 14, Armantine, from Bucco. Mar. 16, Universal, do hence 8th Jan., Mar. 17, Antinelly, hence 29th Dec. At Cette Mar. 5, Aspirante, hence 17th Dec. At Genoa, Mar. 9, Teneo, hence 15th Dec.; Mar. 26, Gracioa Fanny, hence 5th Jan. At Barcelona, Mar. 7, Angelita, hence 18th Dec. At Antwerp, Mar. 16, Bosphorus, hence 1st Jan.; Mar. 20, Cecilia, hence 4th Jan.; Mar. 28, Jorge, reuce 16th Jan.; Mar. 29, San Benito, hence 22d Jan.; April 1, Ceres, hence 15th Jan. At Cowes, Mar. 17 Friedrich Ernst, hence 1st Jan. At Gravesend, Mar. 31, Commodore, hence 16th Jan. At Malaga, Mar. 18, Fortuna, hence 10th Jan.

At Rio Janeiro, April 15, Robert Morrison, hence 24th Mar.; April 19, Improviso, hence 8th Mar.; April 20, Speranza, hence 13th April. May 9, British steam packet Teviot, 204 days from Southampton. May 11, British steam packet Esk, hence 28th March.

Vessels sailed for Buenos Ayres.

From Deal, May 14, Ann Gray, 31, Kestrel; from Liverpool, Mar. 14, Rossendale, Ann, Ianthe; April 4, Martha Shallcross, April 5, Isabella; from Cadiz, Mar. 16, Sultana; from Hamburg, Mar. 16, Cecelia Mara; from Bordeaux, Mar. 26, Crimea; Mar. 27, Leon; April 1, Jane; from Cette, March 28, Deux Clementine; from the Clyde, Mar. 31, Rattlesnake, via Oporto.

From Rio Janeiro, April 15, Augelina; April 23, Hannibal, via St. Catherine; May 4, Prudenza.

Vessels loading for Buenos Ayres.

At Liverpool, Balkan, Betsey, Leopard, Dauntless, Snowdon; for Buenos Ayres and Valparaiso, Matrona; at London, Advice; at Havre, Guarini, Moliere; at Bordeaux, Princesse Marie; at Marseilles, Achille, Indiana, Cambiero.

Cowes, March 17. The Friedrich Ernst, arrived from Buenos Ayres, for Hamburgh, with loss of topmasts, &c.

D.ED.

Died suddenly, on the 22nd inst., M. Phillip George Larbalestier, native of Jersey, aged 30. He has left a Wife and Son to deplore his loss; also many friends who accompanied his remains to the Protestant cemetery.

At Montevideo, on the morning of the 15th inst., Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Roger Smith, and daughter of the late Mr. Joseph Brown, of New York—aged 41—

Mrs. Smith came to this country in 1825, and resided here up to the time of her death.

EXCHANGE—May 30.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	12½
Patriot Doubloons	4 $30
Spanish do.	4 $24
Bills on England, per doubloon	72d. & 73d. per oz.

Currency....per dol. 3s5d.

Do. Montevideo, specie	at par.
France, per doubloon	5 francs.
United States, do. ....discount p. c	8
Rio Janeiro	p. c. premium 1
The highest price of Spanish doubloons during the week 29d	
The lowest 28d	
The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 27d	
The lowest 28d	
The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week—72d.	
The lowest 72.	
Permits for shipping specie p. c. ¼	

EXPORTS—May 30.

Hides, dear 1 dol. each.			
Dry Montevideo ox hides, without bulls, 28½			
30 lbs., pesada of 35 lbs	62	à	63
Do. do. do. 32 lbs	59	à	60
Do. do. do. camp. 3½ bulls, 29, 27 lbs	58	à	60
Hides, for Spain, 30 à 32 lbs	60	à	62
Do. N. America, 30 à 31	57	à	58
Do. of all sizes	54	à	56
Do. of low weights, say over 17 lbs	58	à	60
Do. calf-skins, say dry 5 lbs	62	à	65
Ox hides, salted, 60 à 65 lbs. per 60 lbs	45	à	47
Cow do. 50 à 55	43	à	45
Horse do. dry, each	13	à	14
Do. do. salted	7	à	8
Nonato, dry, 1 dol. duty, each, pesada 35 lbs.	54	à	55
Skins, duty 4 ℔			
Sheep, washed, medium, per 30 lbs	45	à	50
Nutria, (seacoast) each	3	à	3½
Wool, duty free.			
Ordinary, dirty, per 25 lbs	97	à	98
Do. washed "	40	à	45
Merino, dirty "	52	à	53
Do. washed "	55	à	75
Pina, dirty "	40	à	50
Do. washed "	70	à	80
Cordova, salted silver	22	à	0
Horse hair, duty 4 ℔			
" Short, arroba	38	à	40
" mixed "	45	à	54
" long "	90	à	1 10
Cow hair, with garth	20	à	21
Do. do. clean	47	à	48
Tallow, melted, duty free.			
" rough, arroba	23	à	24½
" pure "	29	à	30
Hide cuttings, green, duty 4 ℔ qui, salted	36	à	37
Horns, duty, 4 ℔ Ox, mil ..... pesa	900	à	1000
Inferior do.	600	à	700
Do. Cow	250	à	300
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 ℔			
Long black, lb	6	à	7½
Do. short white	12	à	14
Do. inner quality	3	à	3
Jerked beef, duty 4 ℔ qui	23	à	25
Bones, sun & narrow 15 pesada	75	à	80
Mare's grease	17	à	18
Goat tallow, duty 4 ℔ qui	25	à	27

A few more arrivals from up the River, but meet ready sale at quotations. Some few troops have come in to the Saladeros, but no stock accumulates.

FREIGHTS.—May 30.—RATES.

England.			
Dry Hides, per ton 2240 lbs			75s.
Salted do. "			⅛
Tallow, in boxes & pipes "			40.
Bales of wool and hair "			25 & 30s.
France.			
Dry Hides per 900 kil. (and 10 ℔ p.)			— à 75
Salted do. 1000 " "			45 à 45
Tallow, 1000 k. in boxes or pipes "			45 à 50
Produce in bales, per 42 ft			50
Continent.			
Dry Hides per ton 2240 lbs. (and 5 ℔ p.)			75 à 80s
Salted do. "			25 à 30s
Spain.			
Dry Hides per ton 2000 lbs. (and 10 ℔ p.)			20 32
United States.			
Dry Hides, per lb. (and 5 ℔ p.)			3c.
Salted do. "			1
Produce in bales, per ton, 40 ft			6 à 6½
Brazil Ports.			
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.			3rls.
Pernambuco.			
Jerked beef, per 100 lbs.			5rls.
Bahia.			
Do. do. in Spanish bottoms 10rls. in foreign do. 7rls.			

LAST SALES.

Cargo of the Sardinian polacre "Abdul Magid," from Malaga, 36 pipes Cette wine, 660 bals., 150 pipes Malaga do., 910 dols., 45 bags birdseed 22 dols., arr.; 100 boxes raisons, 40 dols., 50 casks olive oil, 774 dols.; arr.; 120 bales white paper, 22 dols. resm.; 30 bags filberts 20 dols. arr.; 900 boxes raisins, 34 dols. each.

Cargo of the Brazilian brig "Leao," from Pernambuco, 1250 barrels white sugar, 37½ dols. arr.; 250 brown do., 37½ arr.

Partial Sales.—Several lots of Paraguay yerba at 28 and 30 dols. arr.; 300 barrels Santos sugar, white 34 dols.; brown 22½ dols.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wanted immediately, to accompany a family to England, a female who would be provided with a free passage for her attendance on a lady and children during the voyage. Apply at No. 59, Calle Mayo.
m.31—1c.

Shipping List
OF
Richard Sutton, Jun.
Licensed Ship Broker.

For Boston. American barque "Ocean" 242 tons, J. J. Bowers Commander, has the greater part of her cargo engaged and requires still from 150 to 200 bales or equivalent in dry Hides on freight; she can also accommodate a few passengers with comfort.
Consignees Messrs. O. J. Hayes & Co. m.17.

For New York. Bremen barque
Sophia, A. 1. 220 tons Register, capt. J. Kohlke, has two thirds of her cargo engaged, and can admit the equivalent of 200 bales, on freight; her accommodations for passengers are very superior.
Consignees Messrs. Vicente Casares & Sons.

For Liverpool. The A. 1.
copper and copperfastened British schooner Chandon, capt. Francis.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Southampton. Passengers
Only. The very fast sailing A. 1. Sardinian Polacre Allah Karim, 173 tons, capt. Dodero. This fine vessel has excellent accomodations for passengers and will have a very quick dispatch.
m.—17.

For Cork or Falmouth, and the
Continent Passengers only. The fast sailing A. 1. Oldenburg schooner brig TRITON, 105 tons, Capt. Rashjie. This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Visser, Daetjen & Hughes.

For Rio de Janeiro. Sardinian
brig "Cesare" 130 tons, Augustin Dallorso, Master, has room for from 1500 to 2000 quintals of beef or its equivalent, and its ready to receive on board.
Consignees Messrs. B. Viale & Co. m.17.

For Rio de Janeiro. Passen-
gers and cargo. The A. 1. Sardinian polacre Maria, 123 tons, Capt. Bagnasco, has two thirds of her cargo engaged, and can only admit the equivalent of 700 to 800 quintals of beef. She has superior accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Elia Ramos & Co. m26.

For Freight or Charter.
The A. 1. superior Sardinian brig Antoinette, 140 tons.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No. 14 Calle La Reconquista.

Shipping List
OF
Charles R Horne,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For Boston. Passengers only.
The remarkably fast sailing, first class, coppered and copper fastened Prussian barque "Leopold," 437 tons register, Joseph Hoffmann, will have quick despatch having all her cargo engaged, and has most comfortable accommodations for passengers.
m.24 Consignees Messrs. De Lasa, Brothers & Co.

For Cadiz. The very superior
fast sailing, first class coppered and copper fastened Spanish packet barque "Paquete de Buenos Ayres," of 130 tons register, Joseph Romero, master, having the greater part of her cargo already engaged will have immediate despatch. Her accommodations for passengers are excellent. Can still take freight and passengers.
m.24. Consignees Messrs. E. Ochoa & Co.

For Freight or Charter.
The well known, very superior, and remarkable fast sailing A. 1. British built barque "Santiago" 356 tons register, J. H. Smith, commander, a most eligible vessel, and will be ready to receive cargo on board, within a few days.
m.24. Consignees Messrs. Power Atkinson & Co.

For London. Dutch brig
"Thetis", 300 tons Register, A 1 at Lloyd's, if superior Master—equals a new vessel, and very fast sailer, can take on freight a few Salted hides and Bales, and has excellent accommodations for passengers.
Consignees Messrs. Becher, Preuss & Co.

For New York. Passengers only.
The very fast sailing A. 1. Danish brig "DORO-THEA," 200 tons register, Dorenius, master, has all her cargo engaged, and in course of a month, and has superior accommodations for passengers to whom she will have clear off on a few days notice.
m.—31. Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Pernambuco. Passengers
Only. The very fast sailing first class British brig "Peggy," 160 tons, Jamieson, master, will sail for the above destination in the course of a few days and can accommodate passengers very comfortably.
m.—31.

For Rio Grande.
The very superior fast sailing first class Danish brig "Condor," 160 tons, F. Fechsen master, will sail within five or six days; and can only accept what may be shipped so as not to interfere with her sailing time, or be detained. She has excellent accommodations for passengers.
m.—31. Consignees Messrs. Bauge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Antwerp. The splendid
new, and very fast sailing A. 1. Swedish brig "Sidon 205 tons register, Hammerberg, master, will have very quick despatch and can still take on freight about 2000 dry hides, or equivalent in bales. She has superior accommodations for passengers.
Consignees, Messrs. Trousein & Co. m.—10.

For Hamburg. The superior
very fast sailing, first class Danish brig "Ida and Emma," 155 tons register, Capt. E. Bock has all her cargo engaged, and will be despatched in a few days, she has superior accommodations for passengers.
m.—10.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Rio Janeiro. Passengers
Only. The superior fast sailing Brazilian brig Atala, 192 tons, J. N. da Vincenzi, master, will be despatched within a few days, and has excellent accommodations for passengers.
m.10. Consignees Messrs. Carreras & Co.

For Freight or Charter.
The very superior, and remarkably fast sailing A. 1. British built schooner "Scipio," 140 tons register, B. Sherris, master, will soon be ready for cargo, and presents to shippers a first rate conveyance.
m.—10. Consignees Messrs. Nicholson Green & Co.

For Freight or Charter.
The very fast sailing, A. 1. British built schooner "Caroline," 159 tons per register, Capt. E. Clarke, is a small carrier, and in every respect a superior vessel, will shortly be ready to receive cargo onboard.
m.—10. Consignees, Messrs. Parlane, Macalister & Co.

For Falmouth. Passage only.
The very fast sailing A. 1. British built Brigantine "Merchant" 184 tons, Lake, Master—is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch—her accommodations for Passengers are excellent.
Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers.
a—19

Pour Marseille. Le très-beau,
neuf, et de premières classes, double et doublé en cuivre trois mâts (Barque) français "le Chasseur," de 198 tonneaux, sou capitaine monsieur N. Feuchargeta, sera bientôt complètement chargé. Il peut encore prendre à frêt une partie de son chargement—comme aussi des passagers lesquels seront très commodement logés.
Son consignataire M. N. Peschagaric.
a—19

For further particulars concerning the above vessels, please apply to their Consignees, or to
Charles R. Horne.
m.—17. Licensed Ship Broker No. 35 Calle la Reconquista.

Shipping List
OF
John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker.

For London, British barque Queen of the Isles, 275 tons, D. Demulle, commander, has all her cargo engaged and going on board; she has only room for passengers. m.10.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For London. Swedish brig Princesse Louise, 311 tons register, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and can still take salted hides and light freight. a.26.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle Brothers & Co.

For Liverpool. British schooner "Sapphi," 137 tons, A. I. Easton, master, has all her cargo going on board and will be despatched in a few days, she can accommodate a few passengers very comfortably. m—31.
Consignees Messrs J. C. Thompson & Co.

For Liverpool. British schooner Emma, 120 tons, A. 1. Way, master, has all her cargo engaged and can only take passengers.
Consignees Messrs. George Bell & Co.
m.—17.

For Liverpool, British brig Andes, 212 tons, Weary, commander, has only room for salted hides and light freight a.12.
Consignees Messrs. De Lisle, Brothers & Co.

For Liverpool. British brig "Rasa," 227 tons, A. I. Wemyss, master, has all her cargo engaged, and going on board, her accommodations for passengers are very superior. m—31.
Messrs. Thos. Tomkinson & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Danish brig ROSE, A. Munck, master, will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel. She has only room for passengers. m.3.
Consignees Messrs. Treusein & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British barque "Ipswich," 335 tons, J. Gallie, master, is a chartered vessel and will have quick despatch—her accommodations are most superior and the Captain promises liberal treatment to passengers. m.10 Consignees E. Lumb & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British schooner Chandos, A. 1. 126 tons, Francis master, has all her cargo engaged and can only take passengers, for which she has good accommodations. m 24.
Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Antwerp. Swedish brig "Scandia," 265 tons, vad Sidon, master, has all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers. m.—24. Consignees Messrs. Treusein & Co.

For Antwerp. French barque CHARLES, 224 tons, A.1. Rossens, master, has all her cargo engaged, and can take a few passengers, having superior accommodations for them. m—31. Consignees M. Lopez, & Co.

For Antwerp, Bremen brig Louise A 1. 275 tons, Plate master, has a large portion of her cargo engaged and can still engage dry hides or Bales.
Consignees Messrs. Vissier, Destegen & Hughes.
m 21

For Antwerp. Prussian barque LINA, 301 tons, A. 1., Zell, master, has a large portion of her cargo engaged and can still take dry hides and bales.
Consignees Messrs. Diego Calvo & Sons.

For Havre. Packet of the Line. French barque "Casimir," A.1. 227 tons, Dumanoir, master, has positively all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers, for which she has splendid accommodations. m.24.
Consignees Messrs. A. Dunoyer & Co.

For Havre. French brig JUMELLES, A. 1., 176 tons, P. Varron, master, has a large portion of her cargo engaged, and has still room for a few tons of timber and about three thousand dry hides. Her accommodations for passengers are superior. m—24.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For New York. Sardinian barque "Elena," 362 tons, Canessa, master, has all her cargo engaged, and can only take passengers, having splendid accommodations for them. m.—24.
Consignees Messrs. Becher, Preuss & Co.

For Valparaiso and Callao. Danish brig "Sara and Johanna" 219 tons A. I. F. H. Callesen master will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel, her accomodations for passengers are very superior.
m.31.
Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For Freight or Charter. British barque Orion, 393 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, H. Houston, master, is well known in the trade and a very fast vessel. m.3.
Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Brothers.

For Freight or Charter. British barque IO, 254 tons, A 1, at Lloyd's, A. Tiffin, master, is a fast sailing vessel and small carrier. m.10
Consignees Messrs. E. Lumb & Co.

All the foregoing vessels are 1-st class at Lloyd's, have good accommodations for passengers and are, in every respect, most desireable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 154, Calle Reconquista.

"American Ploughs." A good assortment of the above article on hand and for sale by Samuel B. Hale & Co., Barraca de los Andes, calle de Balcarse. m.31—4c.

Scotch National School.

A special General Meeting of the Subscribers to the Scotch National School will be held in the School-room on Friday evening, the 6th June, at 8 o'clock.

Robert M Clyment, Secretary.
Buenos Ayres, May 28th 1851.
1.g.

To Let.

Two rooms in the front yard of the House of a respectable family

---

Notice.

All persons indebted to Mr. James McDonnell for their passage, who have been now in this country upwards of two years, are requested to pay the amount within the present month, and are hereby informed that if they do not comply with this requisition, their names and the place from whence they came (in order the better to establish the identity of the parties) will be published in the different newspapers in this city, and the necessary steps taken to enforce payment forthwith. Buenos Ayres, 10th December, 1850 c. o.

Wanted to purchase, second hand, but in good order, Capt. Marryatt's Novels, a note addressed E. W., Calle Reconquista, No. 8, will be attended to. a. 26 —6c.

Want Situations, a young man and his wife, the man as groom or coachman, the young woman as chamber or house maid; good references can be given from the last situation. Apply at No. 58, Calle Piedad. m.17—3p.

Wanted a female Cook, a foreigner would be preferred. Apply at No. 115 Calle Piedad. m.17—3c.

Furnished rooms and Board —No. 6 Calle Piedad—

Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board by applying at No. 6 calle Piedad, half a square from the Alameda.
May 10. 6p.

REMOVAL.

John McKiernan having moved his residence from No. 50 Calle Mexico, takes the present opportunity of advising his Friends and the Public in general that his present residence is at No. 13 Plaza Mayo, where he proposes to continue his former line of Business as House Carpenter and Cabinet maker in all its Branches, and hopes by a strict and punctual attention to all orders confided to him to merit a continuance of their favors. He has on hand a quantity of Doors, Windows, and frames to correspond, which he offers for sale, made of good substantial materials, of pine and hard wood.
m.-10. 4c.

Mr. Geoghegan begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public, for their kind favors since he has commenced his establishment at Calle Piedad No. 26, and hopes by strict attention to merit their patronage, as it will be his study to make his friends, or any other parties who will favor him, as comfortable as far as lies in his power, in Boarding and Lodging. Families can also be supplied with Breakfasts and Dinners by giving timely notice. An ordinary at half-past 1 and another at half-past 3 o'clock.
m. 10—c. o.

Notice. An Englishwoman without any incumbrance, is desirous of a situation as Cook to a small family, English would be preferred. A note addressed to E. D. 159, Calle de la Reconquista, will be punctually attended to.
m. 24—3p.

For Sale, some good second hand furniture, consisting of bedsteads, wardrobes of pine, and chairs, &c., all in good order; to be sold at moderate prices To be seen at the Upholstery store of Warwick Inglis, No. 114 Calle de Perú.
m17—3p.

To Let, 4 or 5 comfortable rooms, with conveniences for keeping the carriage and horses, at Mr. Seydell's Brewery, one and a half squares from the Socorro Church towards the Cinco Esquinas. m. 17. 3 p.

Wanted, three or four Irishmen or Germans of steady habits to take charge of sheep on shares, married men with a small family would be preferred. To men possessed of a small capital to purchase the half of a flock, this offers a good opportunity. Apply at Calle Defensa, No. 57. m.17—3p.

Four or five Gentlemen can be accommodated with board and lodgings on reasonable terms at 58

Mr. Eugene Flood, late of the Royal College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth, has the honor to inform the Public, that he has entered into arrangements with the President of the Republican Federal College for the opening of an English school in said College, and he begs leave to assure those who may honor him with their support, that no care or attention on his part shall be wanting to impart a sound, practical, liberal mercantile and scientific education.

The class will embrace the following course of studies—

Reading	Algebra
Writing	Trigonometry [plane and spherical]
Grammar	
Geography	Conic Sections
Composition	Mechanics
Arithmetic	Electricity
Book-Keeping	Galvanism
Euclid's Elements	Hydrostatics
History	Pneumatics
Mensuration	Hydraulics
Engineering	Optics

Hours of attendance from 10 to 2. Terms 40 dollars per Month, payable in advance.
m.8—13c.

---

37 1/2
CALLE DE LA VICTORIA.

T. C. HELSBY, in acknowledging the liberal and long continued patronage he has enjoyed in the excercise of his art, desires to inform his friends and the public of this city, that according to a plan supplied at his request by one of the first Daguerreo-Artists in the United States he has erected on the Azotea of his premises a new and complete CABINET for taking Daguerreotype LIKENESSES, with such improved appliances and increased accommodation as cannot fail to augment his reputation for producing the best Daguerreotypes by securing to his visitors the most satisfactory results.

Among the superiorities of his present establishment may be enumerated—greater celerity in the operation—which rarely exceeds 20 seconds and sometimes not more than 10,—thereby obviating the unpleasantness of a long sitting, and is more particularly an advantage in taking children's,—a better light for taking groups,—the capability of taking good pictures in rainy weather,—and a private room for sitters by means of which they are not liable to be incommoded by the entrance of strangers.

The *judicious application* of *colour* forms a prominent feature in the excellencies of the HELSBY Daguerreotype.—

In requesting the attention of the public to his NEW ENTRANCE, T. C. HELSBY would respectfully suggest the propriety of discrimination.

The best indications by which to distinguish T. C. HELSBY'S PRESENT ENTRANCE are a large white marble slab (with spectacles) and THE SUPPRESSION OF LIKENESSES AT THE STREET DOOR.—T. C. HELBSY having substituted samples of his frames and cases for *public* exhibition confining *genuine specimens of his production* for private examination at his—

ROOMS
CALLE DE LA VICTORIA
37 1/2.
a.26—eo.

☞GEORGE TEMPERLEY, Clothier—Hatter—Hosier —Glover—& Outfitter—
Calle de la Merced No. 62.

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received per barques "Gil Blas" and "Peruche" from France, a complete and select assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing of every description, consisting of Paletos, Frock and Overcoats in every variety of style, of price and quality; a beautiful assortment of French Cassimeres and Trowsering, Vestings, Cravats, Stocks and Opera Ties, Gloves, Braces, a large assortment of Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Hosiery, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Fancy Walking Sticks, a stock of superfine Cloths, Gentlemen's French Silk Hats, Beaver do., and Cloth Caps of the last fashions, Patent Leather Shoes and Botines, Cloth and Prunela do. Gentlemen's own materials made up in the best style and on the most favourable terms.

One price asked and no abate-

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Bureo*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11f. $50, 11, 68c., 13, 70; 14, 90; 15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210; 20, 24*, and 21 feet 300 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 ft. English equal to 109 ft. Bureos; and 100 ft. French equal to 113 ft. Bureos; 100 ft. Norwegian equal to 118 ft. Bureos; and 100 ft. Swedish to 106 ft. Bureos measurement. Ex-pilote (a pilot) equal to nine and two-fifths Spanish inches.

All vessels, excepting packets, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay $200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee $200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 dols.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 23d inst. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	*Vessels & Captains Names.*	*Consignees.*	*Tons.*	*Destination*
	NATIONAL.			
May 4	Bgtn. General Rosas Kount	S. P. Hale	194	Parag'an.
" 5	Sch. Esperanza, Estapo	A. Montilla & Co.	124	
	BRITISH			
Mar. 1	Bg. Andes, Wary	De Lisle Brothers	212	L'pool.
" 3	Bk. Queen of the Isles, Demulle	De Lisle Brothers	275	London.
" 24	Bg. Rob, Wemyss	Tomkinson & Co.	227	L'pool.
April 6	BC. Crusader, Gity	E. Lumb & Co.,	311	Brazil.
" 7	Sch. Invincer, Mackie	De Lisle Brothers	159	Falm'th.
" 7	Bgtn. Merchant, Lake	Hughes brothers	194	Falm'th.
" 12	Sch. Supply, Easton	J. C. Thompson	137	L'pool.
" 13	Sch. Emma, Way	G. Bell & Co.	106	L'pool.
" 23	Bg. Sarah, Priestley	Reuter, Tweedie	206	
" 24	Bk. Orion, Houston	J. Best & Brothers	393	
May 2	Bk. Io, Tiffin	E. Lumb & Co.,	254	
" 3	Sch. Surprise, Sherris	Thomson, Green	140	
" 3	Bgtn. Agnes, Moore	Galt Smith & Co.	130	Burco.
" 3	Bgtn. Sarah, Gaines	Galt Smith & Co.	164	England.
" 3	Bg. Peggy, Smith	Charles R. Hornet	148	Penryn.
" 5	Sch. Caroline, Clark	Fortescue & Sadler	123	
" 7	Sch. Chandos, Francis	Freyer Brothers	146	Falm'th.
" 10	Bk. Santiago, Smith	Flewes, Atkinson	253	
" 12	Sch. Agnes, Nichols	Treusein & Co.	183	
" 16	Bg. General Belgrano, Patterson	Santamaria & Co.	267	England.
	AMERICAN.			
Mar. 9	Bk. Henry Shubin, Long	A. Marcella & Co.	386	Boston.
" 17	Bg. Cronstadt, Hatch	S. P. Hale & Co.	276	Boston.
" 22	Bk. Oliver J. Hayes, Seol	Hayes & Co.	413	N. York
May 3	Bg. Sarah, Hall	O. J. Hayes & Co.	242	Boston.
" 8	Bk. Oceanus, Bowers	O. J. Hayes & Co.	342	Boston.
	FRENCH.			
Feb. 9	Bk. Charles, Rousseau	M. Lopez & Co.	224	Antwerp.
Mar. 21	Bg. Amerique, Vasselin	Livaldi & Sons	223	Havre.
April 14	Bk. Chasseur, Courbignac	Feuilgarin	198	Marseill.
" 17	Bg. Caroline, Dayan	Tetuenene Vallet	138	Cette.
" 18	Bg. Ducouedic, Lemoine	E. Vernet	149	Cette.
" 19	Bk. Anna, Fremont	E. Ochoa & Co.	317	Havre.
" 19	Bg. Confiance, Dumont	A. Dunoyer & Co.	227	Havre.
" 14	Bk. Casimir, Dumanoir	A. Dunoyer & Co.	227	Havre.
" 16	Bg. Jumelles, Berron	D. Calvo & Son.	179	Havre.
	SPANISH			
Mar. 22	Bk. Celestina, Senael	Llavallol & Sons	254	
April 7	Bg. Joaquin, Sust	Llavallol & Sons	78	Marden.
" 7	Pol. Merced, Mieres	Llavallol & Co.	214	Havana.
" 7	Pol. Marcelina, Elizalde	Adolf Y. Urart	146	Havana.
" 17	Bk. Judio Errante, Apolinario	N. S. de la Mera	329	Cadiz.
" 27	Bgtn. Neptuno	Thomson & Co.	195	Havana.
* May 5	Bk. Surfida, Font	E. Ochoa & Co.	425	Havana.
" 17	Pol. Asturias, Millet	Llavallol & Sons	124	Havana.
" 17	Bk. Parquede Buenos Ayres, Romero	E. Ochoa & Co.	321	
	SARDINIAN.			
Dec. 23	Pol. Ercole, Raggio	B. Viale & Co.	173	
Mar. 5	Pol. Adele, Lavarello	Jose Avegno	226	Genoa.
" 31	Pol. Maria, Degatto	Juan Ramos & Co.	152	Rio Jno.
April 3	Bk. Elena, Canessa	Becher, Preuss & Co.	362	Rio Jno.
" 11	Pol. Carolina, Simonetti	Jose Avegno	200	N. York
" 11	Pol. Alfah Kerim, Dodero	Calvo & Sons.	173	South'pn
" 11	Bk. Giuseppe, Petrarca	Jose Avegno	246	
" 19	Bg. Antonetta, Oppizzo	A. Calvo & Sons	221	
May 2	Bg. Cenote, Dellacroce	B. Viale & Co.	175	Brazil.
" 16	Bg. Luriano, Questa	B. Viale & Co.	123	Rio Jno.
" 17	Pol. Abdul Assigid, Canevaro	B. Viale & Co.	186	
	BRAZILIAN			
Feb. 28	Bg. Falcon, Fulena	Thompson & Co.	185	Havre.
Mar. 25	Sgn. Feliz Conego	A. M. Mendoza	98	Brazil.
April 8	Bg. Beinanro, Sandes	José M. Mones	136	Brazil.
" 9	Bg. Ainita, Vicenzi	Carreras & Co.	184	
May 3	Bg. Maria Rosa, Carvalho	A. M. Mendoza	142	Brazil.
" 4	Sgnd. Invencivel, Albuquerque	A. F. Ramos	179	Rio Jno.
" 4	Bg. Venus, Rodrigues	A. F. Ramos	159	Rio Jno.
" 8	Bgtn. Caboclo, Silva	A. M. Mendoza	125	Rio Jno.
" 16	Bg. Leao, Olivera	Marianes & Schmidt	126	Rio Jno.
	OLDENBURG.			
April 10	Brgtn. Triton, Ratge	Visser, Doeljen	170	Falm'th.
	PRUSSIAN.			
April 27	Bk. Lina, Zell	A. Marcella & Co.	301	Antwerp
May 7	Bk. Leopold, Holtz	De Lisle Brothers	427	Boston.
	BREMEN.			
Mar. 1	Bk. Sophia, Kulkes	Comres & Sons	250	N. York.
" 21	Bk. Hoan, Adolphsen	J. G. Smith & Co.	239	Falm'th.
May 7	Bg. Louise, Thiele	Visser, Doeljen & Co.	172	Antwerp
	DUTCH.			
April 11	Bg. Thetis, Meppelder	Becher, Preuss & Co.	221	London.
May 6	Galliot Plate, Henning	Bunge, Bornefeld	146	Const'nt.
	DANISH			
Mar. 21	Bg. Ida & Emma, Bock	Freyer Brothers	155	Hamb'g.
" 26	Bg. Sarah & Johanna, Callesen	Becher, Preuss & Co.	215	Valpar'o
April 9	Bg. Gondir, Fielsen	Bunge, Bornefeld	147	
" 10	Bg. Rose, Munck	Treusein & Co.	124	
May 8	Bg. Dorothea, Dewitz	Freyer Brothers	230	N. York.
	SWEDISH.			
Mar. 31	Bg. Sidon, Hammasberg	Treusein & Co.	205	Antwerp
April 1	Bg. Scandia, Sidson	Treusein & Co.	261	Antwerp
" 8	Bg. Princessan Louise Ekblom	De Lisle Brothers	285	London.
	NEAPOLITAN.			
Mar. 24	Bg. Italia, Castellano	H. Solanet & Co.	360	Antwerp
	RUSSIAN.			
April 10	Bg. Plate, Bearing	Becher, Preuss & Co.	249	Const'nt.
	HAMBURG.			
April 6	Sp. Francisca, Dau	Freyer Brothers	362	N. York.

VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dedilet.
Steamer Flambart, Com. Lamott Piquett.
BRAZILIAN—Corvette Esterpe, Lieut. D'Hondein.
Brigantine Eole, Lieut. Albin.